

to do in bringing the people of all nations together in a bond of mutual trust, friendship, and cooperation.

To this end, Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of my bill, House Concurrent Resolution 498.

THE CUBAN ISSUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FARBERSTEIN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FARBERSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I have noticed, with alarm, the position taken by the U.S. Senators from the State of New York with relation to the Cuban issue.

One would expect moderation on the part of these two gentlemen in view of the important position they hold in our Government.

A very timely editorial appeared in the New York Times of October 2, 1962, making reference to the suggestion above-made. I think that the editorial is a very salutary one and I bring it to the attention not alone of the Members of the House but also of the Senators from New York, mentioned therein.

SHADOW OF 1956?

Congressional election campaigns are occasions for candidates to air their views on national and international affairs; but, in their zeal to win, rival candidates are frequently unable to resist the temptation of overdramatizing and oversimplifying the most critical issues. The one-dimensional approach is, unfortunately, effective with many voters.

If it is naive to expect candidates to refrain from injecting the Cuban issue into the current congressional campaign, it is still reasonable to suggest that they measure up to the responsibilities of the offices they are seeking.

A growing number of members of Congress, including Jacob K. Javits, the senior Senator of New York, his colleague, Senator Kenneth B. Keating, and Senator Strom Thurmond, Democrat of South Carolina, are among those who are urging President Kennedy to take unilateral action against Cuba that could easily lead to war.

Senator Keating has proposed an immediate economic and military blockade. He has indicated he would approve shooting, if required, to halt the flow of weapons and technicians from the Communist bloc. Senator Javits urged the President to warn the Soviet Government to cease the shipment of weapons and technicians. He said it would be "the President's duty as Commander in Chief to stop the shipments by whatever means he deems appropriate" if the Soviet Government did not accede to his request.

We do not like the present situation in Cuba, a Communist, Soviet-supported state on our very borders. Castro's political orientation is without question a potential danger to this hemisphere. But we are not at war with him. The proposals being put into circulation for public consideration by home-grown advocates of "unilateralism" can only have the most damaging effect on our world position and the ability of the administration to deal safely with a hornet's nest.

The advocates of unilateral action against Cuba could profitably recall that it was the Suez Affair in 1956 that diverted world attention to the point of enabling the Soviet Premier to crush the Hungarian rebellion without risking any physical reaction from the Western Powers. We must not fall into

the trap of creating another Suez out of Cuba, to distract the world while Russia makes another Hungary out of Berlin.

THE 87TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

(Mr. BROOMFIELD (at the request of Mr. BARRY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the curtain is about to fall on the last act of the 87th Congress, ending a 2-year run more noted for its histrionics than its historical achievements.

There have been some successes here in Congress, to be sure, but most of these successes were in spite of, rather than because of, the executive branch of our Federal Government.

On far too many issues in which the administration took part, action was too little, too late, or missed the target.

PLANNING LACK

One of the main reasons for this failure, most certainly, was a notable lack of advance planning and adequate followthrough by the executive branch.

Somewhere, somehow, the administration has acquired the impression that making a speech, drafting a resolution, or issuing a press release is the answer to any problem, whether it be foreign or domestic.

All of us here realize the statements are merely preludes to action. They do not and cannot replace effective, efficient deeds to match words. Without effective action, the brave words are meaningless.

CUBAN FAILURE

Never was this more apparent than the failure we have experienced to date in regard to Cuba.

After an abortive attempt at invasion by free Cuban forces, doomed to failure because of the withdrawal of necessary air support, we now find that Soviet Russia and its Red satellites are assisting Cuba in a vast military buildup.

Whether these arms are "defensive" in nature, or the Red troops are "military technicians," as claimed by the administration, is really a moot point.

What must be realized by the executive branch is that conferences, speeches, and paper promises are not going to stop this direct threat to our Nation or other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

During the debate on the floor of the House on the Cuban problem, I introduced a change in the administration's resolution which would have further freed the hands of the President in dealing with Castro, Khrushchev and company. This change would have given the President the unquestioned right to take whatever steps he deemed necessary to cope with this obvious breach of the Monroe Doctrine, one of the basic tenets of our foreign policy for more than a century.

WATERED DOWN

However, this change was defeated because the administration regarded it as "too strong." Instead, Congress approved a weak-kneed, watered-down version which said little or nothing.

The inaction, the apparent lack of decision on Cuba, Castro, and the Soviet arms buildup, and how to meet this problem, is having repercussions far beyond our shores.

Neutral nations, which were beginning to switch to the side of freedom and democracy and turn their backs on communism, are now having second thoughts.

If the United States cannot cope with the menace of a small island close to its shores, they ask, how can they hope to depend upon us to give them a hand should they be menaced by the Communists, which in many cases are only a few miles away from their borders?

EARLY WARNING

If this buildup of Soviet forces in Cuba could not have been foreseen, then there could have been an excuse for it. But many of us warned, more than a year ago, of the threat of Soviet military moves in Cuba.

Evidently, these warnings were not heeded, and plans were not prepared to meet this threat.

It is the hope of all of us in Congress, and of the American people, that the President will successfully conquer this problem and take firm action.

One of America's great poets, Robert Frost, recently returned from a trip to Russia. He is reported to have been told by Khrushchev that he does not believe the United States will fight for its rights because we are too liberal.

If liberal means a lack of backbone, an unwillingness to face up to a direct challenge to our Nation in our own backyard, then I think history will prove to Khrushchev that the vast majority of Americans are not this sort of person.

But, to date, Khrushchev's view of the will of our Nation to defend itself gives the appearance of being all too true.

BAD RECORD

Unfortunately, the record of our actions in West Berlin, in Laos, in New Guinea, is not much better.

In Laos, our State Department hailed as a major victory the fact that an agreement had been reached with the new central government to withdraw all United States and Communist military support.

We withdrew our forces. The Communists have not, despite the agreement, and every indication we have is that they will not, despite their promises.

After more than two decades of negotiations with the Communists, this administration and the State Department have failed to realize that Reds believe "promises are like pie crusts—made to be broken."

WALL UP

In West Berlin, the wall went up while our troops stood by and watched, waiting for the orders to tear it down, which never came.

West Berlin Mayor Willi Brandt has stated that "the West does nothing but wait for Khrushchev's moves."

Meanwhile, there is growing concern in France and West Germany that they fear we will "make a deal" with Khrushchev and give up vital free world rights in West Berlin in exchange for a

that the individual citizen begins to realize that under the law his phone is subject to being tapped, there could be created a climate of fear that could extend down to every person who uses a telephone. If such a fear psychology were to saturate our entire population, could we then really call ourselves free?

The issue in this whole thing is that of our privacy and freedom. Will our Bill of Rights and the fourth amendment guarantee us our privacy and freedom from electronic invasion? If used at all, and note we say "if," wiretapping should be used only under strict Federal court supervision and then only for the detection of treason, sabotage and espionage. All other uses must be outlawed.

PROJECT HOPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, Project Hope—Health Opportunity for People Everywhere—has proved itself a tremendous success from every point of view. First of all, during the SS *Hope's* maiden voyage to southeast Asia in 1960 to 1961 her medical staff provided care for more than 28,000 patients and performed more than 1,800 major operations, making it possible in many cases for "the blind to see and the lame to walk." Since June 1 of 1961 when the SS *Hope* began its mission in Peru, 10,000 patients have been treated, 1,000 major operations performed, 500 X-ray procedures completed, and almost 100,000 immunizations given. Polio, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and whooping cough given. Out-patient clinics have also been organized for maternal health and child health. And the list could go on.

These achievements alone would make Project Hope worthy of commendation, but healing is only one part of this great humanitarian, people-to-people program. Perhaps most significant is the teaching mission of the SS *Hope*. Dr. William B. Walsh, founder and President of Project Hope, has commented that the medical needs of Southeast Asia, Africa, and South America are so great that one hospital ship could do very little good if it only cared for the sick. Therefore, the principal objective of each visit of the SS *Hope* to a new port is to teach local doctors, nurses, midwives, and technicians improved techniques for treating the sick and combating disease.

In order to make this teaching program effective, an advance team of members of the medical profession visits the host country to work out plans for classes, seminars, and clinics in which the U.S. medical personnel will share their skills and knowledge with their counterparts in that country. When the ship arrives, local medical people work side by side with the U.S. doctors and nurses and learn by observing and doing. Because it is a teaching ship as well as a hospital ship, SS *Hope* is equipped with closed circuit television so

that many doctors and nurses can observe each operation while they are given detailed explanations of each step of the procedure. Native doctors then have an opportunity to practice these techniques under the supervision of the *Hope* staff.

I have been fortunate enough to have an opportunity to talk with Dr. Fernando Cabieses, founder and president of the Peruvian-North American Medical Association and director general of the Peruvian National Foundation for Health and Social Development, who arrived in this country just this week. Dr. Cabieses, who is also chairman of the Peruvian *Hope* Committee, stressed repeatedly the importance of the *Hope's* teaching mission. By the time the *Hope* leaves next spring, she will have provided intensive training for the complete staff—doctors, nurses, orderlies, cooks, laundrymen—of the new government hospital in Trujillo. Dr. Cabieses emphasized:

Project Hope is a great success. It has really been very good in every way, but it is especially successful as a training program. And the training program has been good at all levels—not just for our doctors.

In Peru, as in Indonesia and South Vietnam, there are very few doctors to care for vast numbers of people. Although these doctors strongly desire additional training, in most cases they are reluctant to come to the United States for that training because it means leaving their already severely overworked colleagues with an even greater load. Therefore the doctors and dentists in these countries have welcomed Project Hope, and the medical professions along with other citizens have contributed funds to help carry out the work of the SS *Hope*.

We can be assured that after the SS *Hope* leaves a country she will not soon be forgotten. She leaves such tangible gifts as a 3,000 volume medical school library in Peru where formerly there were fewer than 100 such books. Incidentally, these books were donated by U.S. doctors, dentists, and publishing houses. Most of the drugs for Project Hope are donated by our pharmaceutical companies, and many other industries have contributed their time, energies, and know-how as well as materials to provide such unique services on the *Hope* as the "iron cow" which produces up to 1,000 quarts of milk per day to be given to children to combat malnutrition and tuberculosis.

There should be no doubt in our minds that Project Hope has been a wonderful force in building good will toward our country. When the SS *Hope* visited Indonesia, the editors of the Indonesian Observer wrote:

In this world where good will is usually entwined in a neverending length of string and red tape, the simplicity and goodness, the impact and the quality that the visit this hospital ship offers places this good will visit tops on the list of mankind's hopes.

President Sukarno expressed his gratitude for the work of the *Hope*, and she has been urged to return to both Indonesia and South Vietnam. *Hope* has received countless other invitations includ-

ing those from South Korea, Pakistan, and several South American countries. As for the feeling in Peru today, Dr. Cabieses told me that:

The response to Project Hope is really terrific. The people are carried away by it.

In view of our massive foreign aid program, the cost of Project Hope is almost insignificant. Moreover, the good will it has built far exceeds what we have been able to do through other, more lavish programs. Again, the teaching mission seems to be the key. Other countries—Russia, for example—can give money for local hospitals, but the presence of our doctors and nurses, all outstanding men and women in their specialties and all volunteers, as teachers is most important. As the Times of Indonesia pointed out:

The East forgets many things but never, never loses its reverence for a teacher. Those on the *Hope* will linger long in our memory.

I think it is most important that we go on record as commending and supporting the work of Project Hope. We are pleased that Project Hope is receiving favorable notice from other countries and that Britain, West Germany, and the Scandinavian countries plan to try to emulate it. However, let not all the praise and admiration come from abroad. By our commendation today we can publicly and formally express our gratitude to the hundreds of members of the medical professions who have given their time and energies to Project Hope. We will also thus express our appreciation for the contributions of the outstanding men and women who have served as advisors to Project Hope and to the representatives of labor and industry who have also played a significant role in this people-to-people program. Our appreciation also goes to every man, woman, and child who has helped make Project Hope a reality. By our commendation today we would also reaffirm our own belief in Project Hope and demonstrate to all our citizens who have supported Hope that it has been and continues to be worthy of his support.

Dr. Walsh tells me that the American people are supporting Project Hope and that a number of service organizations have adopted the project as their national philanthropies. However, Project Hope is eager to grow. The need is so great and the requests for help so numerous that Hope directors are anxious to outfit several more hospital-training ships. It is my belief that by our official commendation of Project Hope and by our continued support we can make it easier to raise the necessary funds from the American people. We want Hope to remain a people-to-people project since that is the most wonderful aspect of it, and it is that very feature which convinces other nations that we care about their people because they are people—not because we want their votes or their natural resources. I reiterate—let Hope remain a people-to-people project, but let us, the Congress of the United States, go on record as commending Project Hope for the good it has done and we hope will continue